BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE-This Evening .- "Our

BROADWAY THEATER-This Evening .- "Mary Stu-BUNYAN . HALL, Union Square - This Evening .-

FRENCH THEATER-This Evening .- "Marie Antol NEW-YORK CINCUS, Fourteenth-st.—This Evening

NEW-YORK THEATER-This Evening .- " Under the OLYMPIC THEATER-This Evening.-"A Midsum-PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE-This Evening-La Grange

STEINWAY HALL - This Evening - Mr. Charles

Wallack's-This Evening.-"Oliver Twist." John

## Business Notices.

A LETTER FROM DR. J. H. SCHENCK. "Consumpting can be cored." Is this a more empty assertion, or is it troth? Read corefully and decide. Years of stedy and research have enabled me to perfect my three great medicines, Pulmonic Syrup Seawent Tune, and Mandrake Pills, which, taken as directed, will cleaned the system, restore the appetite, assist digestion, and generate new and healthy blood, all of which are necessary not only to a vigorous circulation, but to bring the diseased system to a point where relief is

In every case of incipient consumption its victim becomes emaciated being loaded with since, which prevents the food from making the necessary quantity of blood; the atomach must be cleaned, and my Mandrake Pilis are the powerful agent to do it successfully, and in fact they are necessary to the proper treatment of nearly all cases of co sumption. This fearful disease is always attended by coughs and night sweats, followed by creeping chills, and to stop or attempt to stop either the patient must gradually sink and die, because it would be endeavoring to remedy an effect whilst the fearful cause was left untouched. The cause is found in the discussed longs of the sufferer, which must first be bealed before the effect of their disease can be expected to disappear. The all-important question then is, How can the impaired longs be made sound? If they are not actually in the last stage of disease, my Pul moute Syrop. Senaced Tonic, and Mandrake Pilis will axe them. The Mandrake Pills not only cleanse the stomach, but at once unlock the ducts of the gall bisdder, and cause the liver to secrete healthy bile. The Sexweed Toule, taken at the same time, keeps the food sweet untidigested, whilst the Pulmonie Syrup, in connection with the Sexweed Tonic, harmonizes with the food, and both together work right into the blood; then the patient finds himself improving—the wasting of the body ceases, and a gain of nech is soon apparent-the lungs begin to heal, and

a new lease on life commerces.

When this reaction has been attained, the disease works off rapidly. free expectoration easurs, and one cough will throw off with ease what before would have cost aftern minutes of strangling pain. There is also a positive necessity for a consumptive to partake freely of rich food, which my medicines convert into blood.

When in perfect health, a man is wasting much more rapidly than when sick; he is making blood faster and better; but when you see a person with sallow complexion, a variety of schee and pains, torgre-conted and howels contine, with spirits depressed so that he beholds nothing but the dark side of existence—that person is not wasting because he is not making fiesh first enough-a congested liver and disordered stomach prevent the formation of blood by the food, which is all earries of without nourishing the system. Typhoid Fever, Diphtheria, Dropey, Paralysis, and many other discuses, proceed from this cause. It is und stable that two thirds of the cases of consumption arise from the de, ranged state of the liver and stomach, and it is equally undentable that my Mandrake Pills and Seawend Tonic will cure every case of this kind not accompanied by discased lungs, although there have been cases where the liver his been congested for a long time, in which it was necessary to parge freely with the Mandrake Pilis before it would correct steelf. Experience has also proved that no medicine will preserve a healthy tone of the stomach like the Seaweed Tonic when freely

The way to avoid lung disease is for people everywhere to begin in time the use of my medicines, and to use them understandingly. They would sheu know how to treat a cold, which is the beginning of the discuss. without simply trying to stop the cough, which is a relief appointed by

To a person in consumption, and who hopes for a cure, it is positively necessary to avoid taking cold, as the slightest chill will check the action of the system and tend to inflammation of the lungs; soft this is aby I combat the dogma of many physicians, that consumptives require fresh air. There never was a greater fullary. My practice has proved that a amptive should be required to remain in the house, in a temperature of about seventy-two degrees, seeking necessary exercise in walking bit room. Why do consumptives go to Southern Europe, to Florida, St. Paul, etc. 7 To get the advantage of an even temperature. This is what, by the above rule, I propose to attain for the multitudes who ca not afford to travel. Some of those who thus go shrond may perhaps be restored, owing to the journey, and a change of water and living, examing the system to react and the appetite to improve. But this is what my medicious will do for the consumptive at home, if he will only avoid taking cold. How much better to stay at home and be cured, than • go abroad with but little probability of ever returning!

This is the way, in detail, of my method of treating consumption, and there are thousands living to-day who can and do testify of the excellence of my treatment and medicines. My Almanne gives a treatise on Consumption in its different forms, Brouchial, Tubercular, Polamonary, Plearitic, and how to treat it. Every consumptive abould get one and werce st., Philadelphia. Will be sent by mail.

STARR & MARCUS,

At Retail-Solid Street Forks, Sponson, and Knives, the quality of which testamped and guaranteed by U. S. Mint Assay, at prices worthy the attention of the cleanest buyers.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC FOR 1868.
This popular Annual is now ready, and for sale at the office of The

see advertisement under head of New Publications. It is scarcely credible how numerous are the pases of Neuralgia, Nerve-sche, and other painful nervous affections that exist among us. But this state of things need no longer be so, as an enti-Note will be found in Dr. Tunnan's Tre Dougoungur on Universal.
REUMALGIA Park. The genial industry of this medicine upon the arrive Find is extraordinary. Apotherories have it. Principal deput, No. 170 Bremontat, Boston, Mass. Price #1 per package. By mail, for

SOMETHING INTERESTING TO EVERYBODY.

SOMETHING INTERESTING TO EVERYBODY.
A FAMILIAN CHAT OFFICE TWO LIFE INSTRANCE.
BY MICE M. E. BRADLEY.
As animated and Heelike story, Huntrating, in a very interesting maniput, a woman's views of the nature, working, and value of the most being institution of the age.
This very interesting story, by one of the most telented and fear aning writers of the day, will be sent, by return mult, to every subscincer to the Tribune who will inclose his name and address in full to the AMERICAN FOUNDAM LIFE INSTRANCE CONTANT, No. 419 and 421 Breambay, No. 70 is.

BE SURE AND CALL FOR "Mrs. Winstow's Songuing Scotte !!

Biaring the fac-simile of " Cuntil & PREKING" on the outside wrapper

TRUSSES, &c.—MARSH & Co.'s Radical Cure Tress Office, only at No. 2 Vessy at (Astor House). Also Supporters, landages, Silks, Electic Stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

COLORED PORCELAIN MINIATURES, \$5 cach. CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP, for all forms of Forehead or Scalp, no remedy has ever proved its equal. For sale by all

ALL BRONCHIAL AFFECTIONS radically re-soled: Try Wolcott's ANNIBILATOR free, at No. 170 Chatham-square, and No. 756 Third-ave., N. Y. A GREAT OFFER FOR THE HOLIDAYS.-HORACE

NATEMA & Co., No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of 50 Pianos, Melodeons, and Organs: of six auperior makers, at flow prices for each, or will take meeting and the balance in monthly invaliances for rest, and root momer applied if purchased. The above offer will be continued during his week.

BALLS AND PARTIES VS. SNOW AND RAIN .-Wigs, Toupees, and Ornamental Hair.—First BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE-The best in the

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.
SEWING-MACRINES.
No. 450 Broadway, New York. "PALMER'S PATENT LIMBS, BEST!" LAST FINKLE & LYON SEWING-MACHINE CO., No.

CHICKERING & SONS, Manufacturers of Grand, Square, and Upright Plane-Fourner, were awarded at the Par Exposition the First Grand Prire, the Legion of Honor, and a Grand Gold-Medal, making 63 first premiums during the past 44 years.

Warrooms. No. 652 Broadway.

THE CHESS TOURNAMENT. A great many games were got through yes-

CANADA.

DUAL REPRESENTATION.

TORONTO, Jan. 9 .- In the Legislative Assembly last night, Sir Henry Smith Introduced a bill to abolish Sual representation, and to exclude from Parliament all parties holding offices under the local or General Government, but members not to vacate their seats until accept-soce of office in the Government; also, to provide for ing elections in one day.

THE PROPOSED INTERCOLONIAL BOARD OF TRADE A FAILURE.

MONTREAL, Jan. 9.—Mr. Chapman has been appointed by the Board of Trade of Montreal as delegate to the Chamber of Commerce of Great Britain. The proposed Intercolonial Board of Trade has fallen through, Nova-Scotia and New-Brunswick having refused to co-

## New-York Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 10, 1868.

DAILY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$10 per annum. SEMI-WEEKLY THIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$4 per an. WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$2 per annum.

Advertising Rates. DAILY TRIBUNE, 25c., 30c., 40c., 60c., and \$1 per line. SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, 25 and 50 cents per line. WEEKLY TRIBUNE, \$150 and \$2 per line. According to position in the paper.

Terms, cash in advance.

Address, THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC FOR 1868. This popular annual is now ready and for ale at our counter. Price 20 cents. We shall to-day supply all orders received prior to the 1st inst. Orders received subsequent to that date will be filled, in the order of their reception, as fast as they can be printed.

Our Suburbs; the Southern States-Letters from Our Special Correspondents in Louisiana, and North Carolina, and Miscellaneous Southern Items, and General News may be found on the second page of this Morning's TRIBUNE. The Moneg and other Markels are on the third. Scientific Hems on the sixth, and Real Estate, Ship-ping Intelligence, Court News, and Letters from Correspondents in South America on the seventh.

Count Bismarck, at a public speech made in Berlin, has expressed the opinion that this year there will be no war against France. Count Bismarck's language is as determined as that of Lonis Napoleon's, is usually vague and meaningless, and it can, therefore, hardly fail to have a pacific influence.

England is again increasing her rigor against the Fenians, while the latter are unanimous in denouncing the Clerkenwell explosion and similar outrages. It is difficult to say which of these two measures will gain the largest number of friends for the cause of Ireland. That both will be greatly advantageous to the prospects of the Fenians cannot be doubted.

Gen. Meade has given the Georgia Convention his word that the pay of the members shall be forthcoming from the Treasury of the State, and that he will remove all obstacles in the way of this. The Committee on Relief vesterday reported an ordinance forever forbidding legal action for debts contracted prior to June 1, 1865. A committee was appointed to prepare a list of persons in the State in whose behalf Congress, is to be petitioned to remove the disabilities imposed by the Reconstruction acts.

A dispatch from Galveston states that a Union meeting at Marshall, Texas, a few days ago, was broken up by a Democratic mob, and that the perpetrators of the outrage, having been arrested by the military, authorities, were immediately turned over to the civil power by order of Gen. Hancock. The civil power, of course, set them free, and Hancock knew perfectly well they would do so; indeed, he knows, if he knows anything of his district, that there is scarcely a county in Texas where the authorities would not instantly any ruffian who had killed a acquit negro or a Union man, even though had done the act without provocation, and in sheer wantonness, as did the villain Lusk, into the hands of the civil power, so that he the military court.

In the Senate yesterday the bill to establish bonded warehouses for whisky was adopted. The bill for the conversion of registered bonds the distribution of printed public laws of the United States under the care of the Congresof towns in Nevada was amended and passed. The Senate took up the resolution to instruct the Judiciary Committee to report to abrogate the existing State governments in ments in their stead. Senator Morton spoke strongly of the necessity of Congress at once declaring its position with regard to reconstruction, and charged that the very power (the military) that Congress charged with the temporary government of the South, was now contravening and denying their authority, as in the case of Hancock. No special action was taken. The remainder of the session was spent in discussion of the bill to prevent contraction of the currency.

In the House, bills were introduced to amend President to intercede with the Queen of Great Britain for the release of Father McMahon, imprisoned as a Fenian at Kingston, Canada, was dopted, and similar resolutions were adopted in reference to other Fenian prisoners. The Senate's amendments to the bill concerning bonded warehouses for whisky were concurred in. On a resolution to appoint a commission of five experts to examine and report upon whisky meters and all contrivances for ascertaining the quantity and strength of distilled spirits, a very long and lively debate was enjoyed. Not much was said about the meters, it is true, but there was a regular free fight (of words) between some half-dozen Republicans and Democrats about stealing and fraud, and which party was most guilty of robbing the Government. The meter

resolution was not acted upon. DEMOCRACY-LIBERTY.

The World lately saw fit to take issue with us on the radical differences which separate its position from ours, but with more especial reference to the politics of that portion of our City population who live by pandering to vice and dissipation. It admits that these are all but unanimously on its side, but claims that they are, as the dissolute have ever been, "on "the side of Liberty." We closed with this assertion, and dared The World to arbitrate the point thus made by it-Is the Democratic party, in resisting the claim of Four Millions of our countrymen by birth to a voice in the Government of the Republic, on "the side of Liberty?"-and-The World having dragged the names of Victor Hugo and John Bright into this controversywe proposed to submit the point to them and Joseph Garibaldi as arbiters. The World dares not respond; but-withholding seven-eighths of our article, though we had published that which it confutes almost entire-tells its readers the untruth that

"THE TRIBUNE has retreated from its quibble on the word 'Liberty,' and makes a final stand on a quibble upon the word 'Democracy."

Our readers can see how villainously false is the above assertion; but the evidence which demonstrates it is concealed from those of The World. How are they to learn the fact that we have never thought of retreating from our claim that ours is "the side of Liberty," while

it is also that of genuine Democracy?

his definition of "Democrat" as "one who "favors the extension of the Right of Suffrage, 'to all classes of men." The World can only TERMS OF THE TELBUNE.

say to this that some one else has, since the great lexicographer's death, altered this definition. We should n't wonder. A very large portion of Mr. Webster's most important work has been undone by his successors, who often remind us of those of Alexander the Great. But it was Noah Webster, not his successors, who achieved the reputation we averred, and

made the definition we quoted. The World makes a weak parade of erudition purporting to show that the ancient Democracies (so called) were not based on Impartial Suffrage. It is a useless expenditure. That there have been slaveholders who stratted their brief hour as the very Pharisees of Democracy, we need not go out of this country or this century to establish. But is the denial of the Right of Suffrage to Four Millions of people TRULY Democratic? Is that party which supports the denial "on the side of 'LIBERTY?" Again we move the Previous Question! Since The World declines our chosen umpires, whom does it propose instead?

THE SOUTHERN PROBLEM.

Among many recent letters from the Cotton States, we select the following for publication, because the writer, though what is called a Conservative, does not seem inclined to make political capital out of the situation, but to represent things as they are, with sole intent to mitigate the sufferings that seem inevitable. Appalling as is the picture, we have no reason to believe it exaggerated. He writes:

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: For the sake of the poor Freedmen, as well as the Whites, read my letter. This is not a command, but a petition. Gen. Gillem has told the President that there is destitution and suffering at the South; 't is too true; he might have said lean, lank hinger. All the black entalogue of crimes, you too well know, become common at such times. But, Sir, we think these are but 'the beginning of sorrows' when we look out into the

Gen. Howard thinks that there is destitution, but that the accounts have been exaggerated. I hope it may prove as Gen. Howard says. I doubt it. I live in the enter of Mississippi, in the center of railroad communication; I am acting Justice of the Peace, Mayor of our own, and Postmaster. I must have the means of some knowledge beyond the smoke of my own chimney. All magistrates have been ordered by the military to commit all vagrants (all hungry wretches) after the 6th of January. I have written to Vicksburg for instruction as to where I must send them. Two crops have been signal failures; the next cannot be good. I will tell you why we have no fresh land-it is all from eight to forty years of -we never manure-we exhaust and abandon. We have no good fences-they are all from eight to twenty years old. With all these facts before them, nobody engages la bor. I am unable to learn that there is one single farm in Atala or Holmes stocked with labor for this year (1868). From all I have been able to learn through the month of December, I have reason to think that the instance cited is a representative case. There has never been, with the exception a few days, a Bureau agent in the county. The Freedmen crowd to him for the cure of all the ills that flesh is heir to. I cannot make them understand that I am powerless to help them. A judicious Bureau agent, by his counsel and kind offices, would be of inealculable benefit, I think, to all parties here. \* \* \* \* \* \* \* W. B. WILLIAMS.

Durant, Holmes Co., Miss., Jan. 2, 1868. -Here is a complete refutation of the stories that "The niggers wou't |work," &c., &c., with which the public mind is poisoned. They are not working, simply because those who own the soil do not hire them. A soil exhausted by the rainously improvident culture incited by whom the Johnsonites are now trying to get | Slavery-fences worn out and destroyed, two | ive than these readings; but will they go away or three bad seasons, and seanty crops-have permanently benefited? more cheerful in spirit? may escape the doom pronounced upon him by left the planters unable to pay for labor, and have impelled them to decline hirnig any for the next year. The Freedmen's Bureau has not intermeddled; but Mr. Williams wishes it would send an agent thither, as he thinks such into coupon bonds was killed by indefinite the Blacks as to what can be done for their has been severe on our faults? And how the read it. They can be had grains of any druggist, or on application to postponement. A bill was introduced putting relief. And in this he is no doubt correct, magnitude of the debt due by human kind to provided a thoroughly capable, worthy agent should be sent. But then he might not be such sound of his voice! Take his opening subjects, sional Printer. The bill for the relief a man; and then he would do more harm than the Christmas Carol and the Trial Scene from

Now we have no doubt that there are many Freedmen in the South who do not properly seek work-do not mean to work if they can in the interests of civilization. What a Christthe South, and to provide provisional govern- help it-while, on the other hand, there are mas gift was that Carol to the English people many Whites who refuse to employ labor because they want to drive the Blacks into migration or crime, so as to prevent their voting to adopt the Equal Rights Constitutions now are at work to complicate the grave problem. But these must not blind us to the fact that Southern industry is fearfully depressed-that Yankees and Jews have failed to make money by planting in 1867; and where they fail, it can be scarcely worth while for others to try. If either the planters or their ex-slaves are not the bankrupt law, and for the protection of doing so well as they might, it is plain that witnesses. The joint resolution requesting the the discouragements of either are very great. The net result is a general cessation of labor, with an appalling prospect of general destitution and anarchy. For such a state of things, no external remedy is possible. The wound is too great for any conceivable plaster. The problem must work itself out, with no essential aid from Government beyond rendering all possible protection to rights of person and

property. Individuals may do much, but not by lending money; while the chasm is too wide to be filled by giving. But if every one who can would buy real estate at the South-less or more, according to his means-he would help every class of her people. Though he should simply let it lie, or let those - White or Black-who can pay no rent occupy and work it for the next two or three years, the investment would prove a good one. There are estates seeking purchasers at \$5 per acre to-day that will bring \$50 per acre within a very few years. Here is another of our recent letters. from a merchant who seems not to have any political ax to grind:

To the Editor of The Tribune. Bin: Will you aid your friends who wish to make paying investments, as well as do the country a service, by publishing the extraordinary inducements now held out in this section to those who may wish to buy homes? The finest lands in the world are now for sale throughout this whole section of country-particularly North Mississippi and Eastern Arkansas-in quantities to suit, at two fire dollars per acre-lands that actually sold from \$20 to \$30, and even more, per acre, before the war. To those who may have a few hundred dollars cash to invest, I know of nothing more inviting. The disposition to recognize the claims of new men in this quarter is daily in creasing. Immigrants need have little apprehension now on that score. Please do what you can for those in terested. Yours, &c., WM. R. MOORE. Memphis, Jan. 3, 1868.

-Every Northern man who buys Southern lands helps to relieve Southern destitution. If half the lands in the South could pass at once out of the hands of their impoverished, debt-covered owners into those of men who could afford to own them, every interest throughout the country would be speedily relieved. The Blacks would find employment which would give them at least bread; the Whites, relieved of debt, would take hold and try to throw off the despair which now paralyzes them. If you can spare even \$1,000 for the purpose, buy Southern lands!

The French Government has been invited to

the Postmaster General has given the year's change. He merits all that he receives. Some notice required by law to terminate the existing convention. No specific modifications have thousands or ten; of thousands he earns by a yet been publicly proposed.

CHARLES DICKENS Charles Dickens gives to-night his last reading

for the present in New-York. The excitement which attended his arrival and first public appearance among us has subsided, and the impressions one receives from a remarkable man, and from the remarkable spectacle of a great author embodying and enacting his own literary conceptions, are becoming more dispassionate. Admiration begets fault-finding. Questions outside the true merits of the readings come up. Is the reader as perfect in acting as he is powerful in writing? As an artist is he superior or inferior to Fanny Kemble? Other questions, too. Was it fair or generous in a man who had been received with adulation at his first coming among us, to reprove so sharply as he did in his American Notes? Can one gather a fair estimate of American character from the pages of Martin Chuzzlewit? We are a thin-skinned nation yet. Young people and young nations generally are. Yet we ought by this time to feel sufficiently assured of our position to get over weak sensitiveness under reproof. Sharp reproof is wholesome. "It shall make me set a surer guard on "myself, and keep a better watch on my actions." said brave old Ben Jonson. Were our national foibles and vices exaggerated in Dickens's pictures of Western life and pioneer speculators? We need to look at our faults and follies through a powerful lens, in order to be awakened to their magnitude and stirred to their correction. Shall we deny to Nast merit as an artist, or power as a censor, because he is a caricaturist? It is a novelist's privilege, and part of a novelist's duty, to "shoot folly "as it flies." And has he who dealt severely with us spared his own countrymen? Is Dickens to be set down as lacking patriotism, because he held up to the world the terrible scenes of Dotheboy's Hall? Are we to infer thence that such is the ordinary character of private schools throughout England? Or is the stolid judge who presided at the Pickwick trial to be taken as a fair sample of the intellect and the dignity of the English bench? But again, is it necessary to settle the question, whether or not there can be found better actors, more powerful declaimers, than Charles Dickens? We might as well undertake to decide the relative charms of moonlight and of sanshine, as to determine whether he or Mrs. Kemble is the more artistic reader. Both are wonderful in their line. Both have the magical power to enchain an audience spellbound from the first word to the last. Each is sovereign; able

-to rule, like a wizard, the world of the heart, And call up its sunshine and bring down its showers.

And Dickens has this advantage that, while Fanny Kemble did but interpret the inspirations of others, he presents to us, in all their charming freshness, his own. The main question between the admirers and

the disparagers of Dickens is scarcely touched by these side issues. Some hundred and fifty thousand people will probably hear him before he leaves us. What influence will he have exerted upon them? Interested, amused, we know they will be; no theater is more attractwarmer in heart, with impulses more friendly, with benevolence more active? Very surely they will. Are we to ignore the debts which humanity owes to Dickens, because some actor may, in his own profession, agent might do much to disabase the minds of | excel the great novelist, or because that novelist Pickwick. Look at the faces of the audience while they listen. Fairly won out of themselves: electrified. And the victory is altogether -to the world! What teachings from the pulpit purer, nobler, more Christian! And what sermon half so powerful! Let a fashionable audience of two thousand sit down bebeing framed. All sorts of malign influences fore the ablest preacher we have, and listen to a sermon, finely conceived, eloquently expressed, against miserly greed, on the duties of employers to their dependents, of the rich to the suffering; on the duty, especially, when a National festival approaches, to make it a season of rejoicing to the poor and the needy, as well as to those who are clothed in purple and fine linen, and fare sumptuously every day; let all this be faithfully and solemnly enforced; and will the hearts of that congregation burn within them as did the hearts of the two thousand who sat last Thursday evening listening to a two-hours sermon in Steinway Hall 7

Let us look to practical effects. Certainly we do not recommend that the clergy should adopt the action, the gestures of the stage; we do not wish for frolicking humor in the pulpit. But let not the pulpit undervalue its active allies outside, nor yet the arms these may carry, merely because it would be unsuitable for its inmates to employ any such. They are efficient arms, and win many a battle in which artillery of heavier caliber cannot be brought to bear. Humor is a weapon keen and farreaching. It may be employed in a bad cause, as intellect or eloquence may. But it may also become a powerful agent to convince, to regenerate. Buffoonery is low, mere drollery is for children; but genuine humor-restricted to man, not to be found in the lower animals-is an attribute of the noblest minds. Witness Shakespeare, Burns. Without humor Dickens would thave lost half his power to reform -to civilize. Where he now reaches tens of thousands he might have reached hundreds only; and of what avail books, however wise, that lie uncut on the shelves? Suppose a pamphlet published in London gravely animadverting upon the practice of leaving superannuated judges on the bench, and upon the tricks of self-sufficient barristers who confound the brains of simple minded juries by their solemn nonsense, and browbeat nervous witnesses by their insolent abuse. Would one edition of that pamphlet have been sold for twenty that have gone abroad containing the report of the trial in the case of Bardwell against Pickwick?

The welcome we have given Dickens, the unexampled eagerness to hear him, the crowded audiences that have met him, and will continue to meet him, wherever he goes, are testimonials not to the individual, nor yet to the artist, but to the man who has so often stirred the better part of our nature; whose pages have taught us, throughout so many pleasant hours, so many wholesome lessons. An ephemeral popularity may be based on adventitious position and fortuitous opportunities of display; but a reputation like that of Dickens, coextensive with civilization and en-

the best definer of English words, and quoted arrangements between the two countries, and dations, independent of chance, inaccessible to men set themselves to calculate how many month's readings. Out on such calculation! It is the harvest of a lifetime he is gathering, and of what a lifetime! And, as regards ourselves, we pay \$2 for a reserved seat at a theater, and forget, perhaps, three days afterward, what play we witnessed. Shall we grudge that sum for an evening of which the charming recollections will haunt us for long years?

THE FUTURE OF NEW-YORK.

In another part of this paper we publish an account of the suburbs of New-York, showing how the great city is steadily pushing out its branches into the surrounding districts, and engrossing year by year a larger share of the national life. Notwithstanding that it is one of the worst-governed cities in the civilized world, that it is heavily taxed, afflicted with countless nuisances, and deficient in many of the conveniences which naturally belong to great centers of population, its immense natural advantages for commerce have made it preëminently the depot of American trade and industry, and its geographical position, it now seems evident, is soon to render it the chief mart for the exchanges of the world. For centuries the great problem of merchants has been how best to barter the products of Asia with those of Europe. It was in quest of a solution of this problem that Columbus sailed his little ships across the unknown ocean, that the Portuguese navigator dared the specter of the Cape, that the old Venetian travelers made their adventurous journeys overland to far Cathay, and that Parry, and Franklin, and McClure faced the perils of the frozen sea. The best way from Europe to the East was by sailing westward across the Atlantic Ocean; but the North-American continent lay across the path, and commerce was therefore obliged to seek a long, difficult, and circuitous route in the opposite direction. With the growth of facilities for transportation, and the opening of avenues across regions which till recently were trackless, the course of trade is beginning to change. The establishment of lines of fast steamships between China and our Pacific coast is one of the most important incidents in the commercial history of the world. Already the teas and other products of Asia are beginning to seek the European markets by the way of Panama and New-York. The mails from China to London are conveyed across the North American continent, passing through the two chief seaports of our Pacific and Atlantic coasts; and as soon as our Pacific railways are finished there can be no doubt that the bulk of the traffic between Europe and the East will pass through New-York and San Francisco. The great obstruction which has hitherto turned the tide into a longer and more difficult channel will then have been overcome, and the problem of the early adventurers solved at last.

In view of this the future of New-York becomes more brilliant than that of any other city of modern times. A generation hence we can imagine Broadway converted into a mammoth Rishto, where merchants of every nation under Heaven will congregate, and the monetary exchanges of the whole world will be effected in sight of THE TRIBUNE Office. The domestic commerce of America will naturally tend more and more as time goes on toward goes relate how in the enthusiasm of that evening the same point; the corn and wheat of the teeming West, the cotton and sugar and tobacco of the rejuvenated South, the manufactures of busy New-England, will flow faster and faster toward this great mart of the world, where ships of every flag will crowd the harbor to convey away our products. Already, as if in anticipation of this future, the steamship lines which have hitherto connected other American and latterly Miss Kellogg, who have held cities with the Old World are forsaking the the same place as Lagrange in popular smaller ports and concentrating at New-York. regard. It was an anxious question, however, The new epoch of prosperity is dawning. The great works which are to complete the connection between us and the cities of Asia are hurrying toward their completion, and, in a few years at furthest, New-York will start on a new ratio of increase that will be almost without parallel in history.

Somebody has been at the pains to republish, in pamphlet form, an article from The Northern Monthly, on the "alleged atheism of | She takes the high notes often with the same enso 'the Constitution," in which the writer, while attempting to defend the Constitution from the charge, yet, with singular inaccuracy, "admits "away his case," as the lawyers would say, by conceding that the National Constitution does not recognize Christianity, and, by a sort of inverted logic, contrasts it in this respect with the Confederate Constitution, which, with equal | ing; but as she went on and her incomparainaccuracy, be leaves us to infer, did recognize the Christian religion. The clause in the Confederate Constitution which is thus conceded to be a tribute to Christianity consists of the words in the preamble, "invoking the favor and guid-"ance of Almighty God," terms which would be equally applicable in any country whose people recognized a Supreme Being, whether it were Christian, Jewish, Mohammedan, or Pagan. The concluding clause of the Confederate Constitution reads simply, "Adopted unanimously, March 11, 1861." The like clause in the National Constitution, however, reads as follows: "Done in Convention, by the manimous consent of the States present, the seventeenth day of September, in THE YEAR OF OUR LORD one thousand seven lund-red and eighty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the twelfth."

Had this been a Hebrew document, or one adopted by any class of persons indisposed from any reason to recognize Christianity, it would have been dated "in the year of the world." Had it been an infidel document, it would, like the documents of the French Revolution. have dropped the recognition of the birth of Christ as the period from which time was to be computed. Had its authors been regardless of the religious significance which pertains to the date from which we note the passing years, they might simply have dated it as the Confederates did, or as one would date a promissory note. But in solemnly subscribing it in the mode actually adopted, they used language inapplicable to a Mohammedan, Chinese, Hindoo, Deistic, or Atheistic people. They recognized not merely a deity, but the 'Our Lord" of the Christian faith.

The Supreme Court of this District has become wonderfully economical, and temporarily, but in peculiar terms, dismissed three of its officers. Witness the following lucid order: "To Mesers. A. MATTHEWS, S. A. DODGE, and G. B. WOOLDRIDGE:

WOOLDRIDGE:
"The Court having ordered a reduction of the number of attendants, your services will not be required until after confirmation of the tax tery by the Legislature. By order, &c., Chas. E. Loew, Clerk. order, &c., "Jan. 8, 1868."

-Is this order of Judge Cardozo's the pure Democratic notion of economy ?

The statement was recently published that ex-Gov. Dennison had, while at dinner in Londen, Ohio, on New-Year's day, expressed a preference for Judge Chase as the Republican candidate for the Presidency. Gov. Dennison publishes a card in which he says he has no recollection of saying anything in relation to candi dates, and certainly expressed no preference for Judge We said that Noah Webster was confessedly. cooperate with ours in a revision of the postal- during through a long life, has broader foun- the Presidential candidacy.

OPENING OF PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE. We have read no description which does full jus-

tice to the beautiful theater which Mr. Pike has just

given us. The scene at its opening last night came

nearer to a realization of the lyric splender of which all of us at times have dreamed, but which nobody has beheld in the flesh, than anything else in this country. Wide entries admit you to a magnificent vestibule, as big in itself as many a respectable playhouse, around which run stately flights of stairs, and a gallery at mid-hight, such as one sees in the pictures of old baronial halls. Thence there is admission by many doors to the gorgeous auditorium, where at least five hundred more people than the house could seat assembled to witness the inauguration. The soft yet brilliant light, streaming down from the dome, and scattered from hundreds of globes; the magnificent colors of the decorations, white, and gold, and warmest tints of crimson, and delicate dove color picked out with soft blue; the rich satin hangings; the glowing frescoes; the tapestry carpets springing under the foot; the graceful lines of the architecture-all these combined with every conceivable magnificence of female dress, the glitter of a thousand jewels, the shimmer of golden curls and glossy silks, the smiles of pleased and pretty faces, the waving of fans, the flutter of laces, the soft motion of delicate gloved hands, to make a picture such as it did one's heart good to look upon. Then the scenery was splendid; the dresses were fresh and handsome; the stage appointments were complete; there was no mark of haste or inexperience in any of the important adjuncts to the representation. Everything passed off in order; everybody seemed delighted; and the vestibule during the intermission was noisy with the congratulations of Pike and Strakosch. There was attraction of a very peculiar kind in the performance, quite apart from the ceremony of the opening of a new house; for we were called together

to welcome the return of singers who had long ago

won a firm place in our affections. Most of our mu-

sical readers will remember a brilliant evening at

Niblo's Theater nearly 13 years since, when an

audience of some 2,000 persons of quality, ar-

tists, critics, amateurs, the leaders of the world

of literature, and art, and fashion were admitted to

a rehearsal of Rossini's "Barber of Seville," in which

the new prima donna, Madame Anna de Lagrange, was shortly to make her first appearance before an American public. The next day the whole town was ringing with her praises-her pure voice, her superb artistic culture, her chaste and pleasing style, the refinement of her graceful presence, were themes of enthusiastic comment. That was on Friday, the 4th of May, 1855, and the opera was to open at Niblo's, under the management of Ullman and Jacobsohn, on the following Monday. A committee of the stockholders of the Academy of Music were then giving a successful season at the Fourteenth-st. establishment, with Steffanone, Brignoli (then new to our public), Vestvali, and the rotund Amodie, and Maretzek for conductor. They had brought out "Trovatore" for the first time only two days before. The new opera and the new baritons Amodio made his debut as Count di Luna on the 2d of May) promised to prove mines of wealth. A rival company would spoil all, so an agreement was effected by which the two were combined, and Lagrange made her first public appearance at the Academy on the 8th, instead of at Niblo's, with Morelli, Lorini, Marini, and Rovere. But two opera companies singing at peace under the same roof would be a phenomenon unparalleled in history. There was a fierce quarrel next day. The principal members of the Ullman troupe suddenly fell "indisposed." Warfare raged in the newspapers for two weeks. Then Steffanone went to Boston, and Lagrange made her second appearance as "Lucia" on the 21st of May, with a new tenar, Mirate. Old operathe audience rose to receive her standing when she was called before the cartain. From that time her long career in the United States was one of unvarying success, and before she left us to return to Europe s number of admirers presented her publicly with a golden crown. How many years ago that was we do not at this time remember. Many sweet voices have charmed us in the mean time, but there has been nobody except Patti, with her many old friends, how the Leonore of Pike's Opera House would compare with the wellremembered Leonora of the Academy. Let us not be thought ungallant if we cannot forget that 13 years ago biographers called her 20 years of age. Ah, well! we cannot be young forever, and Time, though he touch us never so gently, must rub the freshness of all of us sooner or later. His touch of Madame Lagrange at any rate has been no rude one. Her voice has lost nothing apparently in compass, and very little in sweetness. It is thinner, without ever being harsh. and always with the same accuracy as of old. She pours out volumes of voice in the lower register, not so rich and mellow as in the days of her prime, but sonorous still. Her reception when she first appeared on the scene was cordial but hardly enthusiastic. Her opening cavatina, Tacca la notte, showed the failing in power more distinctly than anything else during the evenble artistic finish was more and more displayed the audience grew warmer, and when at the end she sprinkled over the melody those ravishing little birdlike high notes for which she is so well remembered, enthusiasm burst forth, and the rest of the performance was a triumph. The fact is. a rare excellence of cultivation enables her to conceal the incipient ravages of years, and a voice which, to an ordinary artist would be of little worth, is capable, as she uses it, of surprising effects. In the whole of the last act she was especially good. We all remember how she used to give the tower scene, and she gives it still superbly.

Miss Adelaide Phillips, whom some of us can recollect as a little Boston girl, playing juvenile characters at the Chatham Theater some 20 years ago, came back to us last night in the same character in which she made her debut on the operatic stage in 1856. She, too, has always been a favorite, and always deserved to be. With a good, honest, wellrounded, sympathetic organ, a correct and careful method, and fine musical intelligence, she is a singer of whom we ought to feel particularly proud. Her beautiful voice is unimpaired, her style is careful Her beautiful voice is unimpaired, her style is careful and agreeable as ever, and her dramatic powers are admirable, as they always were. Her aria and duet in the last act, Ai nostri monti, is one of the pleasantest memories that haunt those remote days when the Troubadour was young and fresh. Many have sung it since then, but none have sung it so well. It seemed to take new beauty last night, and put on its ancient freshness. In the Stride la rampa she won a very hearty approval, and at one point the house seemed quite carried away by the excellence of her

seemed quite carried away by the excellence of her acting.

Signor Massimiliani was not in his best voice, having evidently a cold, and his Deserto sulla Terra was coarse and unpleasant; but in the more passionate scenes, and in the closing duet with Miss Phillips, he was more at home. Orlandini is a capital artist, who deserves a more robust voice than nature has given him. He made a good Count di Luna, and in the II Balen produced a strong effect by sheer dint of good taste and good vocalization. The chorus and orchestra were both sufficiently strong, and there was really no fault to find with them. But what will be done when a grand opera calls for an increase in the number of instruments? The space assigned for the orchestra is much too smail. Last night there were only about thirty players, yet the kettle-drums had to be placed outside.

At the close of the performance Mr. Pike was called before the curtain, and made a short acknowledgment of the favor which had been shown to his enterprise.

To-morrow night "Norma" will be sung. On Saturday "Trovatore" will be repeated at a matinée, and Monday evening will be devoted to "Traviata."

The Rev. William H. Ward, late Professor in Ripon College, Wisconsin, and now preaching in the Parkst. Church, Boston, has been engaged as one of the editorial staff of The Independent.

Mr. J. R. Dunglison has resigned his position as Private Secretary to Gov. Geary, in consequence of the increase of the business of The State Guard, the new Republican daily at Harrisburg, of which Mr. Dunglison is one of the editors and proprietors. Gov. Geary's compliment to Mr. Dunglison is well deserved.